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【春朗義】(57)

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蛹 森島【各尹】

「任所又は民所」登知県名古屋市瑞穂区高辻町「4番ト (57) (要約)

出野多々でミラサルトコスの製絵高C日夏密高【始目】 とこる下出野立法武輝な長間が及ろこる下

」表示薛士希ひ及時が超越上帝コ末待いよりス【効構】 合製心室含土以野一さらの終い組合財のと素元園金の助

し、焼成し糖密化することを特徴とするスピネルセラミ

【田疎の本龍招計】

。武衣武操のスペッ

、 J る J ない J な

【明説な職業の問義】

[10.00]

[2000]

(\*O I A B M) スセペミミサパトコス【尚柱来並】 当食価、偽さるあで宝安よコ的学体、さきを点綴い高却 等な的学光六ま、水ち奇賊アし 1件体金精思高るで存き

[10thewil] (SV)

Name inamemin's [sms//]

(57) [Abstract]

[Objective] It offers with thing and simple production method which offer spinel ceramic of thehigh density and high strength

[Constitution] Manufacturing method of spinel ceramic which d esignates that adding and mixing it does theinside one kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and rare earth element and othermetal element in spinel powder, calcines and densification it does as feature.

[(a)misD]

[Claim 1] Spinel ceramic which designates spinel MgAl2Os as main component, includes insideone kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and rare earth element and other metal element.

[Claim 2] Spirvel ceramic which is stated in Claim I where cont ent of insideone kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and rare earth element and other metal element is the 0.1 to 30 weight%.

[Claim 3] Manufacturing method of spinel ceramic which desi grates that adding and mixing it does theirzide one kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and rare earth element and othermetal element in spinel powder, calcines and densification it does as feature.

[Description of the Invention]

[1000]

[Field of Industrial Application] Window material clarge etc which is used with high temperature it can utilize thethis invention spinel ceramic, ideally in high temperature artuctural material which possesses corrosion resistance and as the translucent material. Furthermore from fact that it is superior in radiation resistance, artuctural material of muclear power facility, it can resistance, artuctural material of muclear power facility, it can milize this spinel ceramic even in functional material.

[0005]

[Prior Art] Spinel ceramic (MgAl2O4) because it is a stability even in scientific with high melting point, was expected, as high temperature structural material which possesses corrosion

JP 94040765A Machine Translation

方体であるため、透光性材料としての応用も期待されて きた。スピネルセラミックスの製造方法に関する従来技 術としては、

- (1) CaOを添加し、真空及びAr雰囲気中で、15 00~1600℃で1時間、1700℃~1850℃で 8時間というような多段階で焼成し緻密にする方法(R . J. Bratton, J. Am. Ceram. Soc . 57, 28·3-285 (1974))。
- (2)  $A I_2 O_3$  の材料を用い、ホットプレスにより焼成することで緻密で強度の高いスピネルセラミックスを得る方法(神崎修三他、窯業協会誌、87、 [5]、 (1979))。
- (3) スピネル粉末に比表面積が50~400㎡/gのデルタアルミナ微粉末を加え、焼成し、密度95%以上のスピネル焼結体を得る方法(特開昭1-296956)がある。

## [0003]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】スピネルセラミックスを構造材料として用いる場合緻密で高強度な材料を得ることが必要であるがこれが困難であった。。上記(1)では、焼結のための雰囲気や温度の厳密なコントロールが必要であり、また(2)ではホットプレス法を用いなければならないため複雑な形状の部品を得ることが難しい。また(3)では、微粉末であるため、取り扱いが容易ではない。本発明は、高密度且つ高強度のスピネルセラミックを提供すること及び簡易な製造法で提供することを目的とする。

#### [0004]

【課題を解決するための手段】その第一の手段は、スピネルM $_{\rm g}$  A I  $_{\rm 2}$  O  $_{\rm 4}$  を主成分とし、希土類酸化物及び希土類元素と他の金属元素との複合酸化物のうち一種以上を含むスピネルセラミックスにある。その第二の手段は、スピネル粉末に希土類酸化物及び希土類元素と他の金属元素との複合酸化物のうち一種以上を添加混合し、焼成し緻密化することを特徴とするスピネルセラミックスの製造方法にある。

## [0005]

#### 【作用】

## (1) 緻密化の促進

希土類の酸化物粉末を添加したスピネル粉末は、添加しない粉末よりも焼結性がよく、同じ条件で焼成した場合より緻密なスピネルセラミックスを得ることができる。

resistance in addition because it is a optical isotropic shape, also application as translucent material was expected. As Prior Art regarding manufacturing method of spinel ceramic,

- (1) Method (R.J.Brat ton, Journal of the American Ceramic Society (0002-7820, JACTAW), 57,283 285(1974)) where it adds CaO, in vacuum and Ar atmosphere,, itcalcines with kind of multiple steps with 1500 to 1600 °C 8-hour with 1 hour and 1700 °C to 1850 °C and makes dense.
- (2) Method which obtains spinel ceramic where by fact that it c alcinesmaking use of material of Al2O3, with hot press strength is highwith dense (Kanzaki Shuzo other things, refractory industry society magazine, 87, [5], (1979)).
- (3) There is a method (Japan Unexamined Patent Publication S howa 1 296956) which specific surface area it calcines in spinel powder including the delta alumina fine powder of 50 to 400 m<sup>2</sup>/g, obtains spinel sinter of density 95 % or higher.

## [0003]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] When spinel ceramic it uses as structural material, it is necessary to obtain thehighly strong material with dense, but this was difficult. With above-mentioned (1), atmosphere for sintering and precise controlof temperature are necessary, in addition with (2) hot press method must beused, because, it is difficult to obtain part of complex form. In addition with (3), because it is a fine powder, handling is not easy. this invention designates that spinel ceramic of high density and high strength isoffered and that it offers with simple production method as objective.

## [0004]

[Means to Solve the Problems] There is a spinel ceramic where means of first designates spinel MgAl2O4 asthe main component, includes inside one kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and therare earth element and other metal element. Inside one kind or more of composite oxide of rare earth oxide and rare earth element and othermetal element adding and mixing it does second means, in spinel powder, calcines and there is a manufacturing method of spinel ceramic which designates that densification it does asfeature.

## [0005]

[Work or Operations of the Invention]

## (1) Promotion of densification

Dense spinel ceramic can be acquired from when as for spinel po wder which adds theoxide powder of rare earth, sintering behavior is good in comparison with powder which is not added,

ISTA's Paterra(tm), Version 1.5 (There may be errors in the above translation. ISTA cannot be held liable for any detriment from its use. WWW: http://www.intlscience.com Tel:800-430-5727)

noiselens Translation

calcines with same condition. Details of cause where sintering behavior becomes good are unclear, butthe oxide powder of rare earth which is added while calcining is thought thatit contributes to densification, from fact that one part or all reacts withink spinel powder, with a some mechanism.

gninarhgnana rtgiH (S) [8000]

Oxide powder of rare earth is added and spinel ceramic which is calcined withthe high atrength and becomes something where variation of arength is lessin comparison with ceramic which is not added. Action which oxide powder causes to high strengthening is thought thefollowing 3.

Air hole of ceramic interior decreases due to fact that densificat ion ispromoted, because destruction which designates this as sourcestops happening, becomes high strength.

Compound which it occurs due to oxide or reaction which itselds while calcining, becomes damage of grain growth of spinel particle. Therefore as for structure of ceramic which is acquired, particle diameteris small, at same time does not include coarse, large particle and becomes the complete set particle diameter relatively. Because of this it becomes high strength.

Compound which it occurs due to oxide powder particle or reaction after calciningbecomes asite which is dispersed to uniform in spinel ceramic. This case of destruction it becomes interference of crackdevelopment and strength improves.

As for addition quantity, 0.1 to 30 wt% is good. When under 0.1 wt%, there is not an effect in factory of sintering behaviorand strength, is more than 30 wt% because sintering behavior of oxideitself of rare earth is not good, density decreases rather.

[7000]

[Working Example and Comparative Example] MgAl2O4 powd er of specific surface area 10 m2/g and purity 99.9 % and additive which is shown in the Table I were designated as starting material, spinel & rami > mix wasproduced with sintering method and sintering temperature condition which are shown in Table I.

を上海の酸化物が多を添加し続応したスピネルセミでかっまり 一部では、添加しないないものになる。酸化物が未必高強度 一部では、多のでは、多のになる。酸化物が未必可能 ののようとは、多いないものになる。 のに及れてまます。

複密化が促進力ななようとにより、モラミックなではななななない。 おかかなくなり、これを起点とした破壊が起こなくななない。 あたのは、ではない。

未砂ナwF.0。八月なみ1wOm~F.0、却量血液 砂ナwOm、クなみ果校コ駐工の選鹿や掛結数、却可満 いはくは、放発性の多の子は小類の既主券よい多のよいないないでは、 あるでは、次次の下では、できる。

[4000]

6 8 勤幹、ョ\5m0F酢面泰出【┡芽出び及┡畝実】 発出玄酔呱塚ヤ示コト奏人末供 4 O 1 I A 3 M O % 6 . 木出スず刊柔園監結数、並衣辞級下示コト奏、JL样園。より遅計なスペミッミデサル

| 試料<br>No. | 添加物(添加量(重量%))                        | 燒結方法      | 焼結温度<br>(で) |
|-----------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1         | Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (0, 1) | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |
| 2         | $Y_2 O_3 (0.1)$                      | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1600        |
| 3         | $Y_2 O_3 (2)$                        | 大気中常圧烧結   | 1500        |
| _ 4       | $Y_2 O_3 (6)$                        | N。ガス中常圧焼結 | 1500        |
| 5         | Er <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (10)  | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |
| 6         | $Y_2 O_3 (25)$                       | ホットプレス    | 1400        |
| 7         | CeO (5)                              | O』ガス中常圧焼結 | 1550        |
| 8         | $Yb_2O_3$ (8)                        | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1450        |
| 9         | $Y_2 O_3 (16) + La_2 O_3 (4)$        | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |
| 10        | $Nd_2 O_3 (12) + Sm_2 O_3 (12)$      | Arガス中常圧焼結 | 1450        |
| 11        | $Y_3 A I_5 O_{12} (10)$              | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1600        |
| 12        | $Y_z O_3 (35)$                       | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |
| 13        | $Y_2 O_3 (33)$                       | Aァガス中常圧焼結 | 1600        |
| 14        | なし                                   | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |
| 15        | なし                                   | 大気中常圧烧結   | 1750        |
| 16        | なし                                   | ホットプレス    | 1500        |
| 17        | MgO (10)                             | 大気中常圧焼結   | 1500        |

注1) ホットプレスは、圧力200kgf/cm² で行った。

注2) 02 ガス中加圧焼結は、圧力10気圧で行った。

得られたセラミックスの密度、曲げ強度を評価した結果、を表2に示す。密度は真密度との比(理論密度比)で示した。曲げ強度は、下スパン30mmの3点曲げ強度測定法で評価した。また、焼結体中の結晶相の存在をX線回折で確認した。

[0008]

Density of ceramic which it acquires, result of appraising the fle xural strength is shown in Table 2. As for density it showed with ratio (theoretical density ratio) of density. You appraised flexural strength, with 3-point bending strength measurement method of lower span 30 mm. In addition, existence of crystal phase in sinter was verified with the X-ray diffraction.

[8000]

| 発料体中の料器相                         | 無好強度<br>(kg[/mm²) | (%) 福博奉軍所 | .01 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----|
| •Os I A₃M                        | 9 8 .             | S 6       | I   |
| Ds [AgM                          | 2 2               | 66        | 2   |
| s, Oz [AeY, Ds [AgM              | 3 2               | 6.6       | 3   |
| s,Oe[AeY, De[AgM                 | 3 2               | 6 6       | 7   |
| mc未, c0s 143M                    | 5 2               | L 6       | g   |
| COYIA , siOzIAcY, DaIABM         | 3.1               | 9 6       | 9   |
| 酥哝未 , ₀OsiAaM                    | 3 2               | 6 6       | 7   |
| 酥成未 , ₀OsIAaN                    | 3 4               | 6 6       | 8   |
| 卧咬未 . s.O≥lAeY, .OslAaM          | 8 2               | 6 6       | 6   |
| 酥哦未, ₀0s IA3N                    | 9 7               | 8 6       | I   |
| . s.O. IASKO. IASK               | 2.3               | L 6       | I   |
| EOsY , sOYIA , siOsiAsY, sOsiAaN | 8 1               | L 8       | 2   |
| EOYIA . 1021A2Y. SOSIA3N         | 6 1               | 6 8       | 3   |
| MgA1 204                         | 21.               | 8 8       | 1   |
| NgA1204                          | 1 3 1             | 8 6       | 9   |
| Ng I AgN                         | 8 T<br>9 T        | 68        | 9   |

As for ceramic No.1 to 13 which belongs to claims of this invention, flexural strength 18 kgfmm or greater washigh. Especially, as for No.1 to 11, in each case theoretical density ratio 95 % or higher washigh, in addition also flexural strength 20 kgfmm or greater was high. And, when you observe with particle, ithad become complete set particle diameter. In addition, when elemental analysis it does, crystal phase other than spinelwas dispersed to uniform.

[0009] Vis-a-vis thing as for No.14 which is a Comparative Example because of theadditive none, it was possible by fact that hot press sintering method is used incomparison with this invention No.1 and No.3 which are calcined with thesame condition to make high density but strength was low. In addition, it was possible to make high density, by fact that the No.15 and No.16 make sintering temperature high, change calcining means, but strength was low. ceramic of No.17 is calcining which adds MgO in place of the rare earth oxide, but something which adds MgO in place of the rare earth oxide, but both density and strength it was low in comparisonmith No.5

JP 94040765A Machine Translation 限らず金属や窒化物等でも良い。

【発明の効果】高強度、高密度のセラミックスを得ることができる。

which does additive quantity similarly. Furthermore with this example, oxide powder was used as starting material, but it is good even with metal and nitride etc not just this.

[Effects of the Invention] Ceramic of high strength and high d ensity can be acquired.

12-05-94 PUBLICATION DATE 99401090 PUBLICATION NUMBER

63836160 APPLICATION NUMBER 16-20-60 **APPLICATION DATE** 

NGK SPARK PLUG CO LTD; : TNADIJ99A

**;UAOT IAOMAMIH2** INVENTOR

C04B 32/44 INT.CL.

SPINEL CERAMICS AND ITS PRODUCTION **HITLE** 

out densification.

element and other metallic element to spinel powder, mixing and firing them and carrying more among oxides of rare earth elements and multiple oxides each of a rare earth PURPOSE: To obtain high precision and high strength spinel ceramics by adding one or **ABSTRACT** 

≥20kgf/mm² bending strength. or Ar. The resulting ceramics has ≥95% theoretical density ratio and pressureless sintering or hot, pressing at 1,400-1,600°C in the air or in gaseous  $O_2$ ,  $N_2$  $Y_3 A I_5 O_{12}$  are added to the base by 0.1-30wt.%. They are mixed and subjected to  $\gamma_2 O_3$  and multiple oxides each of a rare earth element and other metallic element, e.g. 99.9% purity is used as a base and one or more among oxides of rare earth elements, e.g. CONSTITUTION: Spinel (MgAlsO4) having 10m²/g specific surface area and

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FΙ

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(54) 【発明の名称】 スピネルセラミックス及びその製造方法

#### (57)【要約】

【目的】高密度且つ高強度のスピネルセラミックを提供すること及び簡易な製造法で提供すること

【構成】スピネル粉末に希上類酸化物及び希上類元素と他の金属元素との複合酸化物のうち一種以上を添加混合し、焼成し緻密化することを特徴とするスピネルセラミックスの製造方法。

| 東語語録<br>(プ) | <b>光</b> 花詩線  | ((%量重) 量成為) 破成為  | IAN<br>No. |
|-------------|---------------|--|------------|
| 1200        |               | Y <sub>z</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (0, 1)   | ī          |
| 0091        | 詩教王常中是大       | Y2 O2 (0, 1)   | 2          |
| 1200        | 辞费丑常中浸大       | $A^{2}$ $O^{2}$ (5)  | 3          |
| 1200        | 試験田常中K社 gN    | Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (6)  | 7          |
| 1200        | 試熱丑常中浸大       | Erro (10)  | g          |
| 1400        | X1716#        | A <sup>5</sup> O <sup>2</sup> (5 2)  | 9          |
| 1220        | 辞典丑常中 K は O   | C = O (2)  | L          |
| 1420        | 辞数田常中於大       | χρ <sup>2</sup> O <sup>2</sup> (8)   | 8          |
| 1200        | 試數田常中戾大       | Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (16) + L <sub>B<sub>2</sub></sub> O <sub>3</sub> (4) | 6          |
| 0511        | 詩数田常中 K 社 1 A | Nd <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (12) +Sm <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (12)           | OI         |
| 0091        | 辞数丑常中戾大       | Y <sub>3</sub> A 1 <sub>5</sub> O <sub>12</sub> (10)                               | II         |
| 1200        | 赫魏丑常中戾大       | Λ <sup>s</sup> O <sup>s</sup> (3?)   | 12         |
| 1600        | 試験田常中では1A     | Y <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> (33)   | 13         |
| 1200        | 試象丑常中戾大       | 784  | ÞΙ         |
| 0871        | 詩義王常中戾大       | 78   | SI         |
| 1200        | X7716#        | 7%   | 91         |
| 0091        | 詩教王常中戾大       | MgO (10)   | 1.1        |